

USSR/Chemistry - Cellulose

Oct 51

"Obtaining Wood Cellulose With the Aid of Organic Solvents," V. V. Yanovskiy, S. S. Malevskaya, Chair of Org Chem, Leningrad Tech Inst Jment Molotov

"Zhur Prikl Khim" Vol XXIV, No 10, pp 1100-1108

On boiling sawdust from deciduous trees (aspen and birch) with ethylene glycol, the yield of cellulose is 54-57.6%, with ethyl glycol (ethylcellosolve) it is 41.8-42.4%. In boiling chips from deciduous trees with ethyl glycol, the yield is 32-57%, with butyl alc 45.6-52.5%, with amyl alc 46.6-55.6%.

190745

USSR/Chemistry - Cellulose (Contd)

Oct 51

Removal of lignin from pine chips with butyl alc is difficult and causes destruction of the carbohydrates of the wood. Yield of cellulose is 27.9%. quality is improved by bleaching the solns with Ca hypochloride. Mech stability of the fibers is high. All solvents examd are suitable for removal of lignin from wood of deciduous trees. Best results obtained with ethyl glycol.

190745

YANOVSKIY, V.V.

YANOVSKIY, V.V.

(5)  
Preparation of wood cellulose with the aid of organic sol-  
vents. Il. Y. V. Yanovskiy, S. S. Malevskaya, B. I.  
Rytov'syn, and B. M. Avrunina (V. M. Kozlov Technol.  
Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 334-40  
(1954).—Neither (CH<sub>3</sub>OH), nor glycerol in aq. soln. are  
very effective delignifying solvents (at 110-80°) for wood  
chips. The same solvents are much more effective in anhyd.  
condition. However, mono-hydroxy compds. (BuOH,  
EtOH) are more effective when mixed with H<sub>2</sub>O.  
G. M. Kozolapoff

MF  
9-20-54

TOMIRDIARO, S.V.; GOL'DTMAN, V.G., nauchnyy red.; SHILO, N.A., red.;  
KARTASHOV, I.P., red.; DIKOV, N.N., red.; DRABKIN, I.Ye., red.;  
ZIL'BERMINTS, A.V., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, A.A., red.; FIRSOV, L.V.,  
red.; YANOVSKIY, V.V., red.

[Thermocalculations of foundations in the regions of permafrost.]  
Teplovye raschety osnovanii v raionakh vечноi merzloty. Magadan,  
1963. 104 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. Severo-  
Vostochnyi kompleksnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy,  
no.4) (MIRA 18:11)

YANOVSKIY, V.V.

MAZUROV, S.M.; POSVOL'SKIY, M.V.; YANOVSKIY, V.V.

Research in the field of obtaining new heavy liquids for analyzing  
spore-pollen, diatoms, and minerals. Razved.i okh.nedr 21 no.6:  
16-20 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Halides) (Mineralogy, Determinative) (Paleobotany)

GRANIK, Grigoriy Il'ich, kand. ekon. nauk; CHURASHOV, N.Ya., red.; YANOVSKIY, V.V., red.; YURCHENKO, L.I., red.; FEDOROVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Transportation in Magadan Province; present-day condition and development problems] Transport Magadanskoi oblasti; sovremennoe sostoianie i problemy razvitiia. Magadan, Magadanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 61 p.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Magadan Province--Transportation)

LOSKUTOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; KHORDAS, Georgiy Saulovich. Primal  
uchastiye: LAZAREV, P.L., inzh.. YANOVSKIY, V.Ya., nauchnyy red.;  
NIKITINA, R.D., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Thermal calculations of ship systems] Teplovye raschety sudovykh  
sistem. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1958.  
199 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Ships--Heating and ventilation)

BOGDASHIN, A.S.; BOGORODSKIY, A.A.; VINGARIT, M.B.; GORBUNOV, V.I.;  
GORBUNOV, V.R.; DUROV, V.K.; YERMAKOV, A.L.; IVANOV, A.A.;  
KARAKOVA, N.I.; KOBILYAKOV, L.M.; KOZLOVSKIY, N.I.; MARAKHTANOV,  
K.P.; MIRUMYAN, G.N.; NECHETOV, G.P.; NOVIKOV, A.G.; OL'KHOVSKIY,  
K.I.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I.; POLAPANOV, A.V.; SKLYAREVSKAYA, Ye.Kh.;  
SOLDATENKOV, S.I.; SOROKIN, Ye.M.; TRUSHINA, Z.V.; FEDOROV, P.F.;  
FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; FROG, N.P.; SHAMAYEV, G.P.; YANOVSKIY, V.Ya.;  
OREKHOV, A.D., spetsred.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on new agricultural machinery] Spravochnik po novoi  
tekhnike v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.  
lit-ry, 1959. 364 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Agricultural machinery)

GORBUNOV, V.I., inzh.; MIRUMYAN, G.N., inzh.; YANOVSKIY, V.Ya.,  
inzh.; IVANOV, A.A., inzh.; YERMAKOV, A.L., inzh.; FEDOROV,  
P.F., inzh.; LARYUKHINA, G.G., inzh.; NECHETOV, G.P., inzh.;  
NOVIKOV, A.G., inzh.; DUROV, V.K., inzh.; BARSUKOV, A.F.,  
red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn. red.

[New tractors and agricultural machines; test results of 1957]  
Novye traktory i sel'skokhoziaistvennyye mashiny; rezul'taty  
ispytaniy 1957 goda. Moskva, M-vo sel'.khoz.SSSR. No.3. 1959.  
350 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye mekhanizatsii  
i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Agricultural machinery)



YANOVSKIY, V. Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical progress in shipbuilding for the fishing industry.  
Sudostroenie 27 no.7:78 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Shipbuilding--Congresses)  
(Fishing boat)

YANOVSKIY, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAVARIN, V.A., inzh.

The floating fish canning plant "Andrei Zakharov."  
Sudostroenie 27 no.9:1-10 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Fish processing plants)

YANOVSKIY, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Passage of the floating fish canning plant "Andrei Zakharov"  
from Leningrad to Vladivostok. Sudostroenie 27 no.9:10-12 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

(Fish processing plants)

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8"**

ACC NR: AP7000346

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0109/0110

INVENTOR: Yanovskiy, V. Ya.; Lysko, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transducer for measuring towing force during underwater tests. Class 42, No. 188718 [announced by the Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Test Equipment, Instruments, and Means for Measuring Mass (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut ispytatel'nykh machin, priborov i sredstv izmereniya mass)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 109-110

TOPIC TAGS: acceleration trasnducer, pressure transducer, ~~test method~~

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a transducer for measuring towing force during underwater tests. The trasnducer consists of a housing containing an elastic element in the form of a closed stirrup with stems, an electric transformer, and a towing shackle connected articulately with a cylindrical pin. To eliminate the influence of hydrostatic pressure on measurements, the cylindrical pin connecting the movable stem of the elastic element and the towing shackle is brought out through side openings in the housing; sylphon seals are used to make the openings airtight. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [KT]

SUB CODE: 20,13/4/ SUBM DATE: 27May65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 531.781

KURBATOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; YANOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Borisovich;  
ZHEREBTSOV, I.P., red.

[Assemblies and components of magnetic tape recorders] Uzly  
i detali magnitofonov. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 103 p.  
(Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.568) (MIRA 18:3)

17(14)

SOV/177-58-9-7/51

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Ya.M., Colonel of the Medical Corps

TITLE: The Use of the Method of Optical Chronaximetry in Concussion of the Brain

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 9, pp 25-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the dynamic changes of the functional state of the cortex with the aid of optical chronaximetry in brain concussions. According to K.M. Bykov, the method of adequate optical chronaxy is one of the precise methods of investigation and makes it possible to study, through an optical analyzer, the state of a person's optic centers and, according to these, to evaluate the excitability of the cortex. The adequate optical chronaxy is determined by an optical chronaximeter, designed by P.O. Makarov, and by the author. It has been equipped with some attachments which make it applicable in clinical practice. The method is described. After

Card 1/3

The Use of the Method of Optical Chronaximetry in Concussion of the Brain

SOV/177-58-9-7/51

a primary 30-minute adaption to dark and a following 10-minute standard adaption to light, a secondary adaption to dark is carried out for 40-45 minutes, in the course of which every 5 minutes the adequate optical rheobase (AOR) and the adequate optical chronaxy (AOKh) is determined. The author studied the excitability of the higher nervous centers in 26 patients (15 to 47 years of age) with concussion of the brain and came to the following conclusions. 1. For recognizing disturbances of the functional activity of the cortex in concussion of the brain, the method of adequate optical chronoaximetry can be used. 2. In patients with concussion of the brain, the adequate optical chronaxy and adequate optical rheobase is noticeably increased compared with healthy persons. 3. An intravenous novocaine injection is an effective means to help normalize the functional state of the cortex in concussion of the brain. 4. An intravenous

Card 2/3



The Use of the Method of Optical Chronaximetry in Concussion of  
the Brain

SOV/177-58-9-7/51

injection of sodium bromide (10% - 10 ml) also normalizes the excitability of the higher nervous centers, but the morbid phenomena are eliminated more slowly than in novocaine injection. There are three graphs.

Card 3/3

YANOVSKIY, Ya.M.

Effect of surgery on the excitability of the visual analyzer  
in patients with toxic goiter. Vest.LGU 14 no.3:146-150  
'59. (MIRA 12:5)

(GOITER)

(NECK--SURGERY)

(VISION)

KURBATOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; YANOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Borisovich.  
KOROL'KOV, V.G., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on magnetic tape recorders] Spravochnik po magnito-  
fonam. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 60 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Magnetic recorders and recording--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

YANOVSKIY, Ye.L.; DEPTIAREV, I.G.

[Paronychia and its complications; therapy and prophylaxis]  
Panaritii i ego oslozhneniia; lechenie i profilaktika. Moskva,  
Medgiz, 1953. 302 p. (MLRA 7:11)  
(Skin--Diseases)

YANOVSKIY, YE.V.

Loading and Unloading

Use of loading trucks at the plant "Red Star." Mekh.trud.rab., 6, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified

YANOVSKIY, Yu., inzh.

Conference of the ceramic industry workers of the Ukraine.

Stroi. mat. 4 no.1:13 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Kharkov--Ceramic industries)

L 3792-56 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T' RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023211

UR/0374/65/000/004/0106/0116

678:534.641

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Yu. G. (Moscow); Vinogradov, G. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Dynamic properties of polymers in state of flow

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 4, 1965, 106-116

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic stress, rheologic property, solid viscosity, solid mechanical property, polymer, polyisobutylene, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: A frequency rheometer (based on a design described by E. R. Fitzgerald and I. D. Ferry, *J. Colloid Sci.*, 1953, 8, 1) is used to study the dynamic properties of polymers. This frequency rheometer operates in  $20 - 10^4$  cycle/sec frequency range and in  $-500^\circ$  to  $+170^\circ\text{C}$  temperature range and it can handle liquids (viscosity over  $5 \cdot 10^2$  poise) as well as typical solids with a shear modulus of up to  $10^{10}$  dynes/cm<sup>2</sup>. Comparison of measurements of dynamic viscosity and apparent viscosity of polymers in state of flow indicates reliability of the dynamic measurements made on this frequency rheometer. For polyisobutylene, high- and low-density polyethylene, and polystyrene were determined: the dependence of modulus of elasticity upon acoustical frequency and of tangent of mechanical friction upon

Card 1/2

L 3792-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023211

reduced acoustical frequency. The elastic shear modulus for polymers in state of flow is of the order of  $10^6$ - $10^7$  dynes/cm<sup>2</sup>. For polymers in state of flow, the coincidence of dynamic viscosity with the apparent viscosity measured under static conditions is about ±50%. It is concluded that spectra of relaxation time of polymers in both solid and liquid state can be readily determined on the basis of dynamic properties measured on the frequency rheometer. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 008

PC

Card 2/2



MALKIN, A.Ya.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.G.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.

Universality of the temperature-invariant characteristics of the  
dynamic properties of linear polymers in the state of flow. Vysokom.  
speed. 7 no.7:1140-1146 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

YANOVSKIY, YU.G., VINOGRADOV, G.M., KRASHENNIKOV, S.K., SHIFMAN, V.S.  
DEMISHEV, G.K., ZELENCOV, YU.V.

Apparatus for testing polymers with audio-frequencies.

Report presented at the 13th Conference on High-molecular compounds,  
Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62

radio frequencies

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 51, no. 1, 1965, 115-116

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NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8"

S/072/61/000/012/003/003  
B105/B110

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Yu. S.

TITLE: Organization of the production of highly stable electrofused refractory products

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 12, 1961, 40-41

TEXT: A conference at which officials of the glass industry discussed development problems for producing new types of highly stable electrofused refractory materials for glass furnaces, was held in Saratov in October, 1961. Yu. S. Yanovskiy, Chief Technologist of the Laboratoriya ogneuporov Instituta stekla (Laboratory of Refractory Products of the Glass Institute) reported on technology and development prospects of manufacturing electrofused refractory "Bakor" products. The following reports are also mentioned: A. N. Oleynikova, Head of the eksperimental'nyy tsekh Saratovskogo zavoda tekhnicheskogo stekla (Pilot Plant of the Saratov Industrial Glassworks) and L. L. Chernina, Engineer, reported on the experimental production of refractory "Bakor" products. O. G. Godina, scientific collaborator of the Saratovskiy filial Instituta stekla  
Card 1/4

Organization of the production of ...

S/072/61/000/012/003/003  
B105/B110

(Saratov Branch of the Glass Institute), reported on the use of "Bakor" products for glass melting tank furnaces. I. I. Ben', Head of the laboratoriya ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy Instituta stekla (Economic Research Laboratory of the Glass Institute) analyzed the technical and economic provisions for increasing the production of highly stable fused refractory materials for glass furnaces. M. I. Rogovoy, delegate of the kafedra tekhnologii teploizolyatsionnykh materialov Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta imeni Kuybysheva (Department of Technology of Heat-insulation Materials of the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute imeni Kuybyshev) reported on experiments with heat-insulation materials. The following delegates participated in the discussion: A. K. Dorofeyeva, delegate of Giredmet; V. K. Lukovnikov, Deputy Head of the upravleniye khimicheskoy i stekol'noy promyshlennosti Vladimirskogo sovnarkhoza (Administration of the Chemical and Glass Industries of the Vladimir sovnarkhoz); M. V. Osipov, Chief Engineer for Planning of the leningradskiy institut Giprosteklo (Leningrad Giprosteklo Institute); M. S. Gal'perin, Chief Designer of the elektrotekhnicheskii sektor Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneporov (Electrotechnical Department of the All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials; V. I. Shakhurin, Chief Specialist of the Gosplan SSSR

Card 2/4

Organization of the production of ...

S/072/61/000/012/003/003  
B105/B110

(Gosplan USSR); A. K. Sharmanov, Director of the Shcherbinskiy zavod plavlenykh огнеупоров (Shcherbinka Plant of Fused Refractory Products) which is now under construction ; S. M. Brekhovskikh, Deputy Director for Scientific Problems of the Glass Institute; V. I. Orzhevskiy, Director of the Saratov Industrial Glassworks. The supply of the plants with highly stable refractory materials for glass furnaces was described as being unsatisfactory. The use of refractory "Bakor" products, developed by the Glass Institute, made it possible to increase the service life of glass furnaces from 11-15 months (for mullite) to 36-48 months and to raise the glass melting temperature from 1450-1470°C to 1550-1600°C. The content of pure zirconium dioxide in Bakor 33 is 33%, its volume weight, 3.75g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and its apparent porosity, 1-2%. "Bakor" goods are mass-produced only at the Yerevanskiy mullito-steklotarnyy zavod (Yerevan Mullite Glass Container Plant), which is, however, not in a position to supply the whole glass industry. The construction of the Shcherbinka Plant makes very slow progress, which retards the development of the glass industry. The Saratov Industrial Glassworks, in collaboration with the Glass Institute and its Saratov Branch, have built a pilot plant for the

Card 3/4

Organization of the production of ...

S/072/61/000/012/003/003  
B105/B110

manufacture of "Bakor" products. In order to bridge the time until completion of the Shcherbinka Plant, the delegates decided to organize the manufacture of "Bakor" products in specialized plant sections of the Vladimirskiy sovnarkhoz (Vladimir sovnarkhoz), Bashkirskiy sovnarkhoz (Bashkiriya sovnarkhoz), and Gor'kovskiy sovnarkhoz (Gor'kiy sovnarkhoz) in the Ukraine, as well as on the construction site of the Shcherbinka Plant and in the new section of the Saratov Industrial Glassworks, which might be achieved in the first half of 1962. The output of each works section is to be 1000 tons annually. During the first quarter of 1962, the sovnarkhoz Armyanskoy SSR (sovnarkhoz of the Armyanskaya SSR) is to build a three-phase melting furnace at the Yerevan Mullite Glass Container Plant instead of the existing single-phase furnace, in order to perfect the production of casting molds and to establish a section for the preparation of diatomite. ✓

Card 4/4

S/131/62/000/010/001/003  
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Galdina, N. M., Yanovskiy, Yu. S.

TITLE: Melting of zirconium-containing refractory materials in a three-phase arc furnace

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 10, 1962, 440 - 444

TEXT: To increase the melting capacity of the zirconium-containing refractory material Bakor-33, a three-phase arc furnace was used instead of the usual a-c furnaces at the pilot plant of the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov Plant of Technical Glass). A DC-0.5 (DS-0.5) steel furnace was converted for this purpose. Technical data for the furnace as rebuilt are: 3 transformers with a total output of 570 kva, secondary voltage 58 - 168.8 v and maximum amperage 3000 a; cubic capacity of the furnace 310 liters; volume of melt flowing out at maximum working inclination (30°) 190 liters; diameter of melting chamber 1230 mm; diameter of graphitized electrodes 150 mm; electrode spacing 500 mm; lift of electrodes 1000 mm; mean lifting velocity of electrodes 1.0 mm/min; maximum inclination of furnace 40°; tilting by 40° takes 40 - 45 sec;

Card 1/3

Melting of zirconium-containing...

S/131/62/000/010/001/003  
B101/B186

melting time of a Bakor-33 charge 1.5 - 2.0 hrs; weight of furnace 11 tons. Bakor-33 was melted from industrial alumina, from zircon containing no iron, and from industrial  $ZrO_2$ , with admixtures, at  $1750 - 1800^{\circ}C$ .

Principal components of Bakor-33: 12.43%  $SiO_2$ , 33.25%  $ZrO_2$ , 51.46%  $Al_2O_3$ .

Melting proceeded perfectly at a mains voltage of 178 v and a phase amperage of 1950 a, with the electrodes immersed 50 - 70 mm. The output was higher than from the a-c furnace. The 500-kg furnace delivered more than 300 kg of melt per hour. In the named plant, series production of refractory material from Bakor-33 was begun in 1962. An experimental batch from the three-phase furnace showed a lower carbon content than the product from the a-c furnace, with chemical composition and physical properties similar to those of the Corhart Zac product of the French firm named Electrorefracteur. Tests of the resistance of the products to molten glass (20-12 hrs holding time at  $1490 - 1600^{\circ}C$ ) showed a loss of 0.31-0.60 mm/day at the level of the glass melt, and 0.10-0.28 mm/day below that level. At the authors' own institute, its Saratov branch, and the named plant work is proceeding with a view to further improvements such as an increase in density, better surface quality, and a more perfect casting process. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

Melting of zirconium-containing...

8/131/62/000/010/001/003  
B101/B186

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla  
(State Scientific Research Institute of Glass)

Card 3/3



S/072/62/000/004/002/002  
B105/B101

AUTHORS: Caldina, N. M., Yanovskiy, Yu. S., Kuznetsova, N. G.,  
Babadzhanyan, M. A.

TITLE: Bakor-33, a new highly stable refractory obtained by  
electric smelting for glass ash furnaces

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, <sup>vol. 19</sup> no. 4, 1962, 15 - 18

TEXT: Highly stable baddeleyite-corundum refractories were studied in the laboratoriya огнеупоров, Institut stekla (Laboratory for Refractories, Institute of Glass). Chemical composition, microstructure, volume and specific weights, apparent porosity, thermal expansion, deformation under load at high temperatures, and stability were determined and compared with those of standard window glass. In 1959 - 1960, Bakor-33 blocks of 600 · 400 · 250 and 600 · 300 · 250 mm were manufactured in the Yerevanskiy mullito-steklotarnyy zavod Armyanskogo sovnarkhoza (Yerevan Mullite-Glass-tank-works of the Armyanskiy sovnarkhoz). The manufacture of Bakor-33 glass blocks is being improved on in the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov Works for Technical Glass). Laboratory tests revealed

Card 1/2

Bakor-33, a new highly stable...

S/072/62/000/004/002/002  
B105/B101

that the use of Bakor-33 would: (1) increase the life of glass melting furnaces to 36 - 48 months (cf. with mullite 11 - 15 months and with Bakor-20, 20 - 25 months); (2) increase the melting temperature from 1450 - 1470°C to 1550 - 1600°C; (3) reduce the scrap quota. At the same time the glass quality is improved and the furnace capacity increased. In 1961, series production of Bakor-33 began in the Yerevan Mullite-Glasstank Works. The quality of Bakor-33 products would be improved by the use of 3-phase arc melting furnaces, better design and composition of the molds, establishment of a department for treating the diatomite, mechanization and automation of the production. The following data are given for Bakor-33: 13.28 - 15.75 %  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; 0.16 - 1.06 %  $\text{TiO}_2$ ; 27.53 - 32.6 %  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ; 48.0 - 52.44 %  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ; 0.31 - 0.83 %  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ; 0 - 0.60 %  $\text{MgO}$ ; 1.40 - 1.77 %  $\text{CaO}$ ; 1.42 - 1.70 %  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ ; 3.91 - 5.72 % fluxes; specific gravity 3.74 - 3.89  $\text{g/cm}^3$ ; corrosion rate (in the level of the fused glass) 0.24 - 0.35 mm per 24 hrs. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; GANDEL'SMAN, V.B., inzh.

New SM-518 stoncutting machine. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no.1:  
24-26 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Stoncutting)

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; ABRAMSON, N.B., inzh.

Modernizing the SM-177A stonecutting machine. Stroi. i dor.  
mashinostr. 3 no. 8:21-23 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Stonecutting)

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.

New designs of stone removing machines. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr.  
3 no.11,31-33 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Quarries and quarrying--Equipment and supplies)

CHUDNOVSKIY, F.A., inzh.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.

Using hydraulic drives in stonecutting machines. Stroi.i dor.  
mashinostr. 4 no.5:23-26 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Stonecutting) (Oil-hydraulic machinery)

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Organization of the production of highly stable electrosmelted  
refractories. Stek. i ker. 18 no.12:40-41 D '61.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Refractory materials)  
(Glass manufacture)

GALDINA, N.M.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Fusion of zirconium bearing refractories in a three-phase electric arc furnace. Ogneupory 27 no.10:440-444, '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.  
(Refractory materials)



GALDINA, N.M.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Improving foundry molds for electrocast refractories. Ogneupory 28 no.2:  
57 '63: (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.  
(Molding (Founding))

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711

S/0081/64/000/003/M014/M014

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 3M98

AUTHOR: Galdina, N. M.; Rublevskiy, Zh. P.; Shatova, N. P.; Yanovskiy, Yu. S.; Izosenkova, A. V.; Shchekotikhina, N. M.

TITLE: Improving the technology of production of electromolten, zirconium-containing, refractory materials for glass furnaces

CITED SOURCE: Steklo. Inform. materialy\* Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 2 (119), 1963, 55-62

TOPIC TAGS: glass manufacture, glass furnace construction, glass furnace material, refractory material, zirconium containing refractory material, arc furnace

ABSTRACT: In order to raise the output, improve the quality of the melt and effect a more economical utilization of heat in the process of melting high-stability refractory materials, a three-phase arc furnace has been installed in the testing facility of the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov technical glass works). The electrical specifications of the furnace are given. Under the operating conditions indicated, the melt output of the 500 kg furnace is 300 kg/hr. Bakor<sup>33</sup> was molten in the three-phase arc furnace and pieces were cast in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711

form of 600 x 400 x 250 mm standard wall bars as well as draw plates and profile parts for burner ducts of glass furnaces (arch stones, "teeth" and "heels"). The average chemical composition and physical properties are given for bakor 33 glass bars whose characteristics are superior to those of bars made by the Yerevan works and not inferior to the best modern, foreign, fused refractory material, "Korkhart TsAK". Thus, in some tests, the glass strength of bakor 33 samples exceeded that of the "Korkhart TsAK" material and was higher than that of the bakor 33 and bakor 20 produced at the Yerevan works.

DATE ACQ: 02Apr64

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Glass at the International Exhibition "Chemistry in Industry,  
Building, and Agriculture." Stek. i ker. 22 no.11:46-48  
N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 26130-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH

ACC NR: AP6011682

SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/004/0046/0047

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Yu. S. (Learned secretary of scientific council)

ORG: none

TITLE: Discussion at the Academy of Sciences USSR on scientific problems in the field of glass and ceramics

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 4, 1966, 46-47

TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, chemical conference, glass, inorganic material, ceramic material, protective coating, heat resistant glass, dielectric material

ABSTRACT: The Scientific Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR on "Physico-chemical aspects of preparation of new thermally stable inorganic materials" discussed the most important 1965 scientific research studies on glass, pyrocerams (sitalls), inorganic oxy- and non-oxygen compounds, and protective coatings. The Council plans further theoretical studies and industrial application of completed research studies.

N. N. Semenov, Chairman of the Council and vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, emphasized the importance of development of the new materials and pointed out the shortcomings in the research on glass and sitalls with increased impact strength, on protective coatings

Card 1/3

L 26130-66

ACC NR: AP6011682

with improved chemical and heat-resistance, on inorganic polymer materials etc. I. D. Tykachinskiy (State Scientific Research Institute of Glass) reviewed the most important research achievements in the chemistry and technology of glass and sitalls. 7

The composition, structure, and properties of sitalls, and crystallization of glass were studied at the State Institute of Glass, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS USSR, and other institutions. New glass-crystalline lithium gallosilicate materials with zero thermal expansion were prepared at the Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates AS USSR. Also, new, high temperature-resistant and dielectrically stable sitalls and new dielectric materials for high vacuum and high voltage applications were developed. Theoretical studies at the same institute resulted in the formulation of basic concepts for the synthesis of glass, in attribution of a two-phase structure to glass, and of a chemical nature of crystallization to fused quartz.

Glass with increased mechanical strength was obtained by thermo-physical or chemical treatment or by ion exchange at the Ioffe Physico-technical Institute AS USSR, and at the State Institute of Glass.

Card 2/3

L 26130-66

ACC NR: AF6011682

2

Glass with increased mechanical strength, specially coated glass, or other, newly developed glass products are not yet mass-produced. A. S. Berezhnoy, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, associated with the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories, presented the latest achievements in the field of inorganic oxy-compounds. [ATD PRESS: 4225-F]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 *90*

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Yanpol'skaya, A. A., Koba, G. A.

SOV/131-59-3-5/18

TITLE:

Automatic Control of the Dosing of the Mass on the Press SM-143  
(Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye zasypki massy na presse SM-143)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 3, pp 115-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the press SM-143 the pressing effect is transformed by the press rods and the tensions forming in them are characteristic of this force. For measuring the tensions in the rods extensometers are used which are fastened to the opposed rod surfaces as can be seen from figure 1. The extensometers are connected by a non-equilibrium bridge which is fed by direct-current of constant voltage. The unbalance-voltage of the measuring bridge in its operation on an electron amplifier with a high input impedance can be computed from the formula  $U = 1.25 \frac{I}{2} \Delta R$ , where  $\Delta R$  denotes the variation of the bridge resistance,  $I$  the current strength of the bridge supply and 1.25 a constant. Figure 2 shows the simplified scheme of the automation-dosing of the mass and detailed descriptions are given next. Figure 3 gives the press curves. The scheme of the measuring bridge is shown on figure 4 and the basic scheme of the relay connecting block on figure 5. An experimental device was tried on a press SM-143

Card 1/2



SOV/131-59-3-5/18

Automatic Control of the Dosing of the Mass on the Press SM-143

of the Borovichskiy kombinat (Borovichi Kombinat). The tensions in the press rods, the current strength of the press electromotor and of the signals of the output relay were oscillographically recorded (Figs 6,7, and 8). At the same time the pressed products were examined as to weight and strength. Figure 9 shows the measuring and weighing results of the unworked press material with hand and automatic control of the mass dosing. By the automatic control of the mass dosing the uniformity of the products is increased and the work of the pressmen rendered more easy.- There are 9 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov (All-Union Institute for Refractories)

Card 2/2

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8**

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8"**

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereal Crops.

M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58541

Author : Yanpol'skaya, G. A.

Inst : Tadzhik Agricultural Institute

Title : New Promising Barley Varieties

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform., Tadzh. in.-i. in-t zemled.,  
1957, No 1, 13-15

Abstract : The Donskoy and Urozhaynyy barley varieties grown at the Tadzhik selective station (summer crop, average ripeness) pass the winter well, when sowed in fall. Unlike local varieties their ears have greater endurance at the time of ripening. They resist well to smut. Their yielding capacity exceeds that of the local varieties by 2-3 cwt/ha.

Card 1/1

YANFOLISKIY, A. A.

Physics

"Application of reciprocity theorems to the absolute calibration of electroacoustic transformers," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 13 No. 6, 1949.

Таблица 14-1.

IOFE, V.K.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, L.A., redaktor; VORONETSKAYA, L.V.,  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Diagrams and tables for calculations in electroacoustics] Raschetnye  
grafiki i tablitsy po elektroakustike. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954.  
522 p. (MIRA 8:1)

(Electroacoustics)

YANPOL'SKIY, A.A.

Absolute calibration of electroacoustic converters in quasispherical fields using the reciprocity method. Trudy Kon.po akust. 8:21-45 '55.  
(Electroacoustics) (MLRA 8:8)

$$X_1 = C_1, Y_1 = C_1, \Phi_1 = C_1$$

1



**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8"**

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Baronovskiy, G. S., Boris Pavlovich  
Kogan, G. L. Lenta, Ya. P. Porshnev,  
Shostak, and A. R. Kuznetsov

Zadachi i sprazheniya po matematicheskuyu analizu dlya vtusov (Problems and Exercises in Mathematical Analysis for Vtusov) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1978. 472 p. 40,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): Boris Pavlovich Demidovich; Tech. Ed.: K. F. Brudnos;  
Ed. (Inside book): M. A. Ugarova.

**FOREWORD:** This book is approved by the USSR Ministry of Higher Education as a textbook for students of vuzes, especially correspondence students and evening students specializing in mechanical engineering. It may also be used for independent study.

**CONTENTS.** The book is a collection of 1193 problems on higher mathematics (analysis, algebra, geometry, etc.) arranged in systematic order for the student. At the beginning of each chapter are given theorems, definitions, and various formulas, and solutions of more important typical problems are given. Answers are given for all problems, and for the more complicated ones hints and drawings are provided, making the book more useful to correspondence students. The authors give special attention to the more important parts of the subject, such as, calculation of limits, differentiation and integration techniques, construction of graphs, application of differential and integral calculus, series, and solution of differential equations. Chapters covering these subjects, therefore contain more problems than the others. The authors thank Dozent S. M. Kur'man, Dozent Ye. A. Lubarsky, Dozent Ye. M. Shtatman, Dozent M. A. Krasovskiy, Dozent A. A. Pribludnyy, Dozent Ye. P. Sabatsev, G. M. Bronshteyn, Ye. A. Sobolev, the Mathematics Department of the Moscow Institute of Engineering and Technology, and the Mathematics Department of the Moscow Institute of Civil Engineering (Moscow Engineering Correspondence Institute), Dozent N. S. Guter, and N. A. Ignatyev, editor of *Vizmatolgia*, for help in preparing the book. There are no references.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

## Preface

## Ch. I. Introduction to Analysis

1. Concept of a function
2. Graphs of elementary functions
3. Limits
4. Infinitesimals and infinitely large quantities
5. Continuity of functions

## Ch. II. Differentiation of Functions

1. Direct computation of derivatives
2. Tables of differentiation formulas
3. Derivatives of functions not clearly defined
4. Geometric and mechanical applications of a derivative
5. Derivatives of higher orders
6. Differentials of the first and higher orders
7. Mean value theorem

9. Taylor's formula

1. Extrema of a function of one argument
2. Direction of concavity. Reflection points
3. Asymptotes
4. Constructing the graphs of functions by characteristic points
5. Differential of an arc. Curvature

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4357

Yanpol'skiy, Avraam Ruvimovich

Giperbolicheskiye funktsii (Hyperbolic Functions) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1960. 195 p. (Series: Izbrannyye glavy vysshey matematiki dlya inzhenerov i studentov VTUZov) 17,000 copies printed.

Ed.: F. L. Varpakhovskiy; Tech. Ed.: S. N. Akhlamov.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for students, engineers, technicians, and other persons with a knowledge of the fundamentals of higher mathematics.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the properties of hyperbolic and inverse hyperbolic functions and the relationships between them and other elementary functions. Applications of hyperbolic functions to the integration of functions and differential equations are presented. Some practical problems in the natural and technical sciences are included. Exercises accompany each chapter. The author thanks R. S. Guter, G. L.

Card 1/5

Hyperbolic Functions

SOV/4357

Lunts, R. Ya. Shostak, and F. L. Varpakhovskiy for their assistance. There are 8 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	5
Ch. I. Basic Concepts and Relationships	
1. Introduction. Determination of hyperbolic functions	7
2. Relationships between hyperbolic functions	16
3. Inverse hyperbolic functions	25
4. Exponential, trigonometric, and hyperbolic functions of a complex argument. Euler's formulas	30
5. Relationships between trigonometric and hyperbolic functions	37
6. Relationships between logarithmic, inverse trigonometric, and inverse hyperbolic functions	41
7. Hyperbolic amplitude (Gudermannian)	47
8. Differentiation and integration of hyperbolic and inverse hyperbolic functions	51

Card ~~2/5~~

Yanpol'skiy, A.R.

507/562

NAME I BOOK EXPLANATIONS

Booklet on problems: scientific and experimental work in the field of strength of materials, technology, and design, 1977, 5 (Strength of Materials, Technology, and Design, 1977, 5) Moscow, Mashin, 1966. 296 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.M. Arsenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.M. Pavlov, Tech. Ed.: S.I. Model', Managing Ed. for Literature in General Technical and Transport Machine Building (Mashinostroyeniye) Ed.: V.M. Arsenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent (Secretary); Professor: V.M. Mahulin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent (Secretary); S.D. Ponomarev, Honored Scientist and Technician of the USSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; S.I. Model', Honored Scientist and Technician of the USSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; S.M. Sobolov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; M.D. Tarabuev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; and Ye.S. Tikhonov, Honored Scientist and Technologist of the USSR, Professor (Chairman).

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientists specializing in stress analysis.

CONTENT: This collection of 15 articles deals with the design and calculation of stress analysis for strength, rigidity, and stability. The collection is divided into three parts: 1) calculation for strength, 2) stress and strain analysis, and 3) calculation for stability. Methods and formulas for calculating strength parameters are presented. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Yanpol'skiy, A.R. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and V.I. Smirnov [Candidate of Technical Sciences]: Construction and Calculation of Continuous Frictionless Transmission	59
The article deals with the calculation of multiple-disk friction clutches and compares the results of mechanical power transmission parameters, principally those relative to performance economics (friction losses, torque capacities, etc.). Design improvements are suggested.	
Rehner, E.F. [Engineer]: Calculation of This Trapezoidal Flange	109
Rehner [Continued] Along the Perimeter	
Determination of ultimate load responses in rigidly fixed thin trapezoidal plates and an analysis of tension-compression characteristics are presented. Improved formulas for flange, experimentally proven, are deduced.	
Tel'shteynitskiy, A.M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]: Determination of the Optimum Length of a Thin-Walled Reinforced Bar [Plate]	116
Formulas for stress and deflection per unit length of load are deduced to determine the optimum parameters of the reinforcement.	
Gonodovitskiy, S.A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent]: Tension of a Hollow Bar of Elliptical Cross Section	122
Yanpol'skiy, A.R. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent]: Solution of the Problem of Torsion of a Bar for One Particular Case of Anisotropy	131
Makharina, T.M. [Engineer]: Elastoplastic State of Strain of an Annular Disk in the Case of Work-Hardening Characterized by Power Function	212
Loading of specimens until the stress enters the elastoplastic range and the phenomenon of strain-hardening (work-hardening) are analyzed for both solid disks and disks with a hole in the center. Theoretical stress-concentration coefficients are deduced.	

YAKOVLEV, K.P.; LUNTS, G.L.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R.; BRONSHTEYN, I.N., red.;  
GUROV, K.P., red.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.B., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N.,  
tekhn.red.

[Concise manual of physics and engineering] Kratkii fiziko-  
tekhnicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.  
lit-ry. Vol.1. [Mathematics, physics] Matematika, fizika.  
1960. 446 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Mathematics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

(Physics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ARAMANOVICH, I.G.; GUTER, R.S.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A.; RAUKHVARGER, I.L.;  
SKANAVI, M.I.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R. ~~Prinimali uchastiye:~~  
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KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Mathematical analysis; differentiation and integration] Ma-  
tematicheskii analiz; differentsirovanie i integrirovanie. [By]  
I.G.Aramanovich i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry,  
1961. 350 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Mathematical analysis)  
(Calculus, Differential) (Calculus, Integral)

DANILOV, V.L.; IVANOVA, A.N.; ISAKOVA, Ya.K.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A.; SALEKHOV, G.S.; KHOVANSKIY, A.N.; TSLAF, L.Ya.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., dots.; LAPKO, A.P., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Mathematical analysis; functions, limits, series, continued fractions] Matematicheskii analiz; funktsii, predely, riady, tsepnye drobi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 439 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lyusternik).  
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BARANENKOV, G.S.; DEMIDOVICH, B.P.; YEFIMENKO, V.A.; KOGAN, S.M.; LUNTS,  
G.L.; PORSHNEVA, Ye.F.; SYCHEVA, Ye.P.; FROLOV, S.V.; SHOSTAK,  
R.Ya.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R.; UGAROVA, N.A., red.; SMOLYANSKIY, M.L.,  
red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.

[Problems and exercises in mathematical analysis for schools of  
higher education] Zadachi i uprachenia po matematicheskomu ana-  
lizu dlia vtuzov. Izd.2., ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-  
matem. lit-ry, 1961. 472 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Mathematical analysis--Problems, exercises, etc.)

DITKIN, Vitaliy Arsen'yevich; PRUDNIKOV, Anatoliy Platonovich; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; LAPKO, A.F., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.

[Integral transformations and operational calculus] Integral'nye preobrazovaniia i operatsionnoe ischislenie. Pod obshchei red. L.A. Liusternika i A.R. Ianpol'skogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 523 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Transformations (Mathematics)) (Calculus, Operational)

GUTER, Rafail Samoylovich; YANPOL'SKIY, Avraam Ruvimovich; UGAROVA,  
N.A., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Differential equations]Differentsial'nye uravneniia. Moskva,  
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(Differential equations)

MISHINA, A.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, I.V.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.;  
YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; RASHEVSKIY, P.K., red.;  
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[Higher algebra; linear algebra, polynomials, universal  
algebra] Vysshaya algebra; lineinaya algebra, mnogochleny,  
obshchaya algebra. Pod red. P.K. Rashevskogo. Moskva, Fiz-  
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[The method of statistical tests; Monte Carlo method]Metod  
statisticheskikh ispytaniy; metod Monte-Karlo. Pod red. IU.A.  
Shreidera. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1962. 331 p. (MIRA 15:10)  
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GAFOSHKIN, V.F., red.; KOPYLOVA, A.N., red.; FLAKSIE,  
L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Elements of the theory of functions; functions of real  
variables, approximation of functions; almost periodic  
functions] Elementy teorii funktsii; funktsii deistvitel'-  
nogo peremennogo, priblizhenie funktsii, pochni-periodi-  
cheskie funktsii. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 244 p.-

(MIRA 16:12)

(Functions)

LYUSTERNIK, L.A.; CHERVONENKIS, O.A.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R.; LAPKO,  
A.F., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Mathematical analysis; calculation of elementary func-  
tions] Matematicheskii analiz; vychislenie elementarnykh  
funktsii. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 247 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Functions)

KRINITSKIY, N.A.; MIRONOV, G.A.; FROLOV, G.D.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A.,  
red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; SHUR-BUR, M.R., red.;  
BEZBORODOV, Yu.M., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Programming] Programmirovaniye. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963.  
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L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; LATYSHEV, V.N., red.

[Higher algebra; linear algebra, polynomials, universal  
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obshchaia algebra. Izd. 2., ispr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka,"  
1965. 300 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MIKHLIN, S.G.; SMOLITSKIY, Kh.L.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.;  
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[Approximate methods of solving differential and integral  
equations] Priblizhennye metody resheniia differentsial'-  
nykh i integral'nykh uravnenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.  
383 p. (MIRA 18:3)

YANPOL'SKIY, I., inzhener.

Conference on over-mechanization and new technology in Minsk. Gor. i  
sel'.stroi. no.4:25 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Building machinery)

Yansa, B.V.

TYSHNYUK, Ya., inzhener; YANSA, B.V., inzhener

Efficiency promoters in machine building plants strive to satisfy  
the needs of agriculture. Sel'khoz mashina no.10:28-29 0'55.  
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GRECHUKHIN, V.V.; NEYMAN, Ye.A.; YANSHEVSKIY, Yu.P.

Methods of using lateral logging in Pechora Basin coal  
deposits. Geofiz. razved. no.12:74-100 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

*Yan'shin, A.*

27-58-3-3/17

**AUTHORS:** Yan'shin, A., School-Director; Krivenko, S., Deputy-Director of the Production Study Section, and Lyskovtsev, N., Senior Foreman

**TITLE:** Experience in Organizing Practical Training (Opyt organizatsii proizvodstvennoy praktiki)

**PERIODICAL:** Professional'noye Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 3, pp 6-8, (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The teaching staff of the School of Agricultural Mechanization # 19 is endeavoring to give the student-mechanizers good practical training. For this purpose, MTS or sovkhoz personnel were sent to carry out practical training in their home areas, and tractor brigades, headed by one master, were organized and attached to areas of 1000 - 1500 hectares. Altogether 20 groups, of 31 students each, were formed. The training was organized in such a manner that the students were able to work as tractor-operators during spring sowing, and as combiners during the harvest. The results of this practical training and of the work of tractor brigades is given, plus a table, indicating work carried out during the harvest. Repair work of tractors and combines was carried out before the harvest. In this way, practical training im-

Card 1/2

Experience in Organizing Practical Training

27-58-3-3/17

proves the professional level of apprentice-mechanizers and is a great help to MTS, sovkhoses and kolkhoses.

ASSOCIATION: Uchilishche mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva # 19  
(School of Agricultural Mechanization # 19 (Altayskiy kray))

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YANSHIN, A.A.

24-11-18/31

AUTHORS: Basova, B. K., Bogoyavlenskiy, V. N. and Yanshin, A.A.  
(Moscow)

TITLE: Operation of an asynchronous motor with an asynchronous frequency changer. (Rabota asinkhronnogo dvigatelya s asinkhronnym preobrazovatelem chastoty).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.11, pp. 148-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: D. N. Lipatov (Ref.1) investigated the possible variants of operation of asynchronous machines as frequency changers connected in cascade with a short circuited asynchronous motor loaded with a fan and also the static stability of the system. A. I. Artem'yev, A.I. (Ref.2) calculated an asynchronous frequency changer and analysed its fundamental operating characteristics. In this paper a cascade is investigated as applied to a short circuited asynchronous motor with traction load. A method of calculation is evolved of the system asynchronous frequency changer-asynchronous motor for a constant power of the asynchronous motor. Also, the problem is considered of the geometrical loci of the currents and the fundamental power relations are derived for various regimes of the asynchronous frequency changer. Fig.2, p.148 gives the

Card 1/3



24-11-18/31

Operation of an asynchronous motor with an asynchronous frequency changer.

equivalent circuit of the cascade and a simplified equivalent circuit of the cascade is shown in Fig.3. For slips exceeding 0.5 the currents can be expressed by Eqs.(3.2) which represent equations of circles. Therefore, for machines of medium and small ratings, the geometrical loci of the current of the system for a constant slip and for slips exceeding 0.5 can be substituted by sections of circles. An approximate equivalent circuit used for deriving the equations for calculating the currents, voltages and power ratings is shown in Fig.9, p.155. In the final part an engineering method of calculation is given for the case of a constant power output of the asynchronous motor; the dependence of the main power values on the degree of slip calculated by means of the here given method is shown in Fig.7 which also gives the dependence of the torque on the slip for the case of a constant stator power. Calculations were also carried out for determining the degree of accuracy of the fundamental values characterising the operation of the system asynchronous frequency changer-asynchronous motor by means of relations derived from various

Card 2/3

SOV/24-59-1-2/35

AUTHOR: Kulebakin, V.S., and Yanshin, A.A. (Moscow)

. TITLE: Basic Features of Frequency Regulation of Alternating Electric Drives by Means of a Single Armature Converter (Osnovnyye svoystva chastotnogo regulirovaniya elektroprivodov peremennogo toka s primeneniym odnoyakornogo preobrazovatelya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii NaukSSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, Energetika i Avtomatika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 11-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the continuation of the authors' previous work (Ref 1 and 2). The equipment consists of a single-armature frequency converter (1, Fig 1), a rectifier (2), a voltage regulator (3) and three asynchronous short-circuited motors (4). The single armature converter starts as a constant current motor with independent excitation. On rotation of the armature, the converter is subjected to a voltage of frequency proportional to the velocity of rotation and to the number of pairs of poles. This implies that the arrangement fulfils the optimum law for regulating the velocity of asynchronous short-circuited motors (Ref 3) over a wide range of frequencies and torques. A variant

Card 1/2

SOV/24-59-1-2/35

Basic Features of Frequency Regulation of Alternating Electric  
Drives by Means of a Single Armature Converter

of the basic scheme, shown in Fig 2, was tested experimentally and achieved stable regulation between 0.6 and 70 c/s. The behaviour of the system in starting, stopping and reversing is displayed graphically (Fig 6-8). It is also possible to apply the system to synchronous motors. There are 8 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya Avtomatizirovannogo Elektroprivoda IAT  
AN SSSR (Laboratory for Automation of Electric Drive  
IAT, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: 14th July 1958

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New groups of Lenin Prize laureates; studying the foraminifer shells. Priroda 54 no.6:2-5 Je '65.

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*Handwritten:* V I TAMMAN  
A L

*Stamp:* PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*Text:* Geological reconnoitering investigations in the Akkemir region. V I TAMMAN  
AND A. L. YANSHIN. Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilisers (Moscow) No. 83, 27-78(1031).--A  
geological investigation of a no. of deposits, together with the compns. of some of them.  
J. S. JEFFRE.

*Stamp:* ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Bezrukov, P. L., and Yanishin, A. L. BAUKITZE: (C).  
JURASSIC SEDIMENTS AND ALUMINUM ORE DEPOSITS IN  
THE MUGODZHAR STEPPES (CENTRAL ASIA). *Dokl. Akad.  
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1937 [110] 75-162 (in English, 1944-47). — Explorations in  
the region resulted in the discovery of 8 deposits of pisolitic  
ores in the Jurassic Lake sediments near their junction  
with the Paleozoic formation. As a source of bauxite the  
most important is the Kyzyl-Sai deposit near the City of  
Orsk. The ore contains 41 to 49%  $Al_2O_3$  and 4 to 11%  
 $SiO_2$ . The next in importance are the deposits on the  
western slope of the Mugodzhaz steppe. The pisolitic  
ores of the explored region fall into 4 types: (1) true  
pisolitic iron ores and ferruginous bauxite of the Uralian  
type; (2) light-colored and argillaceous bauxites of the  
Kyzyl-Sai deposit; (3) white pisolitic rocks, resembling  
kaolin in their composition or containing small amounts  
of free alumina; (4) alunitic pisolitic rocks. The last 2  
types are reported for the first time in the Russian litera-  
ture. In their origin the pisolitic ores represent chemical  
sediments of Jurassic lakes deposited in the littoral parts  
at low depths. The presence of  $Al_2O_3$  in the ores can be  
traced to the lateritic products of the Paleozoic igneous  
rocks. The material was carried over in the form of  
soluble chemicals, chiefly sulfates. Its precipitation was  
caused by a sharp change in the acidity of the aqueous  
medium during the transportation of solutions into the  
stagnant lake basins.



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